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ALLEGE FORCED-LABOR CAMP REVOLT IN THE USSR;  
LIST SOME SOVIET PRISON CAMPS

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Revolt in Forced-Labor Camp

A German correspondent who recently returned from Moscow said he was informed by Kaganovich, Stalin's brother-in-law, that the recent hurried trip by Malenkov and Kruglov, Soviet Minister of Interior, to Siberia was not to visit the farmers in southern Siberia, as officially announced by the Kremlin, but rather to check on the report of a revolt in the forced-labor camps in Siberia.

According to a reliable source [not further identified], there were large and bloody revolts, led by prisoners who seized on the execution of Beriia to take advantage of Soviet secret police officials who were demoralized after the execution of Beriia. The same source further reported that some of the prisoners seized weapons from the guards and fired on them. This source further reported that Malenkov's trip to Siberia was to make a first-hand investigation of these reports and that although there has been no official statement, it is certain that important changes will be made in the conditions at the forced-labor camps.

Names Forced-Labor Camps

There are 138 forced-labor camps with 16 million prisoners in the USSR. Each of these camps contains 20 districts or subcamps. These subcamps are further divided into 40 groups, with each group containing several units. Some of these forced-labor camps are as follows:

Melins [Persian approximation of the Russian] Camp is located in northern Siberia. The inmates are engaged in digging an undersea canal [submarine pen?]. The annual death rate at this camp is about 63 percent.

Sechura [Persian approximation of the Russian] Camp was closed by the League of Nations in 1918, but has been secretly reopened by the USSR and now holds about 800,000 prisoners. Annual death rate at this camp is about 45 percent.

Rybnak [Rybinsk?] Camp, located on the Leningrad-Moscow railroad line, is for military personnel.

Zakamensk Camp, located in Eastern Siberia, is for 14- and 15-year-old boys and girls. These children are forced to work in a mine.

Pervrovink [Persian approximation of the Russian] Camp, located on the Caspian Sea coast, holds more than 20,000 prisoners. The majority of them are Moslems who refused service in the Soviet Army.

Karaganda Camp, which holds about 150,000 prisoners, is a women's camp. The inmates of this camp are not charged with any crime other than their husbands are opposed to the state.

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